NEW YORK HERALD BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.-MacEvor's New Hiseanicon. Matince at 2. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY .- SEARCHING THE OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-THE BALLET PAN BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street .-

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway -Comic Vocat-UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth at and Broad LINA ROWINS THEATRE, 720 Broadway. - Tau Powen

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, Between Prince and WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 80th st.-Per-

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-Fourth street. STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery -GERMAN OPERA-MRS. F. B. CONWAYS' BROOKLYN THEATRE. PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery. SAN FRANCISCO HALL, 585 Broadway.-VARIETY PER-NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, May 1, 1872.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.

1—Advertisements.

2—Advertisements.

2—Advertisements.

3—Cincinnati: The Day Before the Battle; Judge Davis the Bone of Contention; His Friends and Foes in a White Heat of Partisan Fury; Charges of Treachery and Pecuniary Influence; Adams Stock Weak, Brown killed Off; Trumbuil Quietly Strong and Greeley Forging Steadily to the Front; Will the Convention Break Up in a Row?

4—The Seventy's Sedan—Veto of the Charter by Governor Hofman; Cumulative Voting a Premium on Bribery; The Folly of the Measure; The Governor's Veto Sustained—Edward S. Stokes: Settlement of the Bill of Exceptions—The Special Sessions Convictions: The Prison—

The Special Sessions Convictions: The Prisoners All to be Tried Over Again—The Board of Apportionment—Mandamus Against the Board of Education—Liberality of the Police Commissioners—Midnight Raid on a Third Avenue Cer. The Bogus Spris. The Accepted the Chiral Commissioners—Midnight Raid on a Third Avenue Cer. The Bogus Spris. The Accepted the Chiral Commissioners. missioners—Midnight Raid on a third City Car—The Bogus Sports—The Assets of the City Being Hunted Up—Payments by the Comp

Being Hunted Up—Payments by the comptroller.

5—A Filthy City: Alarming Condition of All the Streets and Avenues; Dirt, Garbage and Pestilential Vapors Scattered All Around; An Epidemic Encouraged; What the Street Cleaning Contractors are Not Doing; Important Action of the Police Board; Results of a Street to Street Inspection—An Ingenious Robbery—Marriages and Deaths.

6—Editorials: Leading Article, "The New Departure—General Grant Must Make a Flank Movement"—Amusements—Franz Abt—Father Burke and the Colored People—Fire at Penn Yan—Amusement Announcements.

Burke and the Colored People—Fire at Penn Yan—Amusement Announcements. Spain: The Carlist Insurrection Against Ama-deus Said To Be Extending Rapidly—The Ala-bama Claims—The Atalantas—Cable Telegrams from England, France, Rome and Germany— Miscellaneous Telegraph—The Cass County Cutthroats—Mexican Roughs in Texas—The Mormon Crisis—The Republican Central Com-mittee—Chickasaw Jockey Club: Second Day of the Spring Meeting; The Favorites Beaten in Both Races—Louisiana State Fair—Business Notices.

devertisements.

he State Capital: Rejoicings and Lamenta-tions on the Charter Veto; A Commission to Make a Charter; Proceedings of the Judiciary Committee and Prospects of the Judges—News from Washington—The Excise Money—The Trial of Libble Garrabrant—European and Havana Markets—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

THE SEVENTY'S CHARTER received its quietus at the hands of the Governor yesterday. The Veto Message of His Excellency will be found

JUDGE ALRERT CARDOZO has, it seems, resolved not to await the action of the Court of Impeachment in his case. Our Albany correspondents inform us that he has already laced his resignation in the hands of the Secretary of State.

IN THE CASE OF EDWARD S. STOKES, indicted for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., Judge Car-dozo, sitting in Oyer and Terminer, yesterday decided that the indictment found against him was legal and that he must be tried upon the same. Time was given him to plead to the indictment, and the probability therefore is that Stokes will be brought up for trial during the present term of the Court.

THE RAPID TRANSIT of Vanderbilt's Fourth Avenue Railroad bill in the Assembly was half speed compared to its run through the Senate yesterday. The Governor seems inclined to squelch the Beach pneumatic swindle, and it is to be hoped he will deal as decisively with the Vanderbilt job. All these schemes, if carried out, would prove complete nuisances-inconvenient, insufficient and dangerous. We want viaduct roads, built by the city, with the city's money and for the citizens.

THE FLIGHT OF THE SONGSTERS. - The good ship Cuba bears away with her to-day as precious a freight as ever left these shores, Nearly all the sweet songsters who have delighted the New York public for the past season, which has been of unprecedented brilliancy and duration, take their leave of us to-day. Nilsson, the Swedish nightingale, and the principal members of her troupe, also Madame Parepa-Rosa, Miss Clara Doria, Mr. and Mrs. Aynsley Cook, Castle, Tom Karl. and Managers Carl Rosa, Henry Jarrett and Max Maretzek, with a number of lesser lights, start for Europe at noon. Wachtel remains but one day later, leaving on Thursday. There is nothing so sad in life as the word adien, when uttered for the last time in presence of a Hear triend or a great artist, the magnetism of whose genius has endeared him or her to the soul of every one who has sat within the charmed circle of that genius. More especially now does the word fall with a sad cadence on the ear of the New York opera goer, as the bright vision of the past season at the Academy of Music fades from sight. And yet a feeling of pride and hopefulness must be mingled with this sadness, pride in the realization of the most sanguine hopes of every lover of music and hopefulness in the future. Never before, indeed, in the entire bistory of music has such an assemblage of talent been congregated on the deck of an ocean steamer as will be pregented on the Cuba to-day.

New Doparture-General Grant

Must Make a Flank Movement. We have sometimes regarded General Grant as a patient and much-enduring man. see evidences of this character in his present attitude towards the country. His silence and directness of purpose sometimes resemble impulse, especially when he does suddenly what no one expects him to do. When we urge upon him that new departure which seems necessary to the success of his administration in the coming canvass we feel that we appeal to a judgment in many respects formed; for General Grant is a man of too much ability not to see that the rising public opinion, which has found expression in many forms and is now crystallizing at Cincinnati, requires him to take some new step to meet and counteract it.

When the General commanded the armies of

the Potomac and set out upon his campaigns

against Richmond his favorite military expedient was to flank Lee. His march to Richmond was a series of flank marches. When his army had taken position and Lee shifted into line in front, and a battle seemed inevitable with advantage, Grant quietly shifted his regiments and forced the rebel commander back, and in time he captured the Confederate capital. He has shown this tendency in his civil administration. When he made Mr. Stewart Secretary of the Treasury, and the politicians, under the lead of Mr. Sumner, rose In mutiny, dreading the advent of an able and experienced merchant disposed to manage the Treasury upon business principles, he quietly flanked them by withdrawing Mr. Stewart's name and sending that of Mr. Boutwell. When the opposition to St. Domingo, fanned by Sumner and Schurz into a flame that menaced the peace of the party and the safety of the administration, became alarming, Grant made a flank march and threw the whole question upon Congress. When Mr. Trumbull and his illies opened their campaign against patronage and office-holding, and the bestowal of offices like booty and prize money upon a successful army, Grant flanked them by suddenly calling into life a civil service system, more radical and far-reaching in its effects than anything proposed by Mr. Trumbull. These several acts were performed suddenly, almost, as it seemed, by impulse. But upon looking over his whole career we see that what seemed to be impulse was really the fruit of a careful and well-considered policy. Something of the same character we saw in his relations with his Cabinet. No man stood higher, apparently, in his esteem than Judge Hoar, then Attorney General. He was a man of education and experience and high character. But he made an unfortunate impression upon the members of the House and Senate in the transaction of the public business. New to official life, impatient with the necessities and complai sances of politics, so ungracious and offensive that when nominated to the Supreme Bench the Senate, although strongly urged by the President, declined to confirm him, he became an encumbrance to the administration. But one morning he was suddenly asked to resign from a place which he had no thought of leaving the day before. In the career of Mr. Akerman, his successor, we had an almost parallel case. Mr. Akerman was appointed in the hope that he might be a peace-offering to the loyal men in the South. The intention was good, but Mr. Akerman was in time found to be of no use to any one in the North or the South. And so one day he was unexpectedly requested to resign, and a successor appointed who was more in harmony with the party and a representative as well of a great and growing section of the country. When Mr. Cox began to nurse troubles and worry the President and Cabinet as suddenly as Mr. Akerman and Mr. Hoar. All these things seemed to be impulsive on the part of the President. But there was no impulse. The President was observing events as carefully as he observed Lee when commanding the army. He saw when the time for change had arrived, and he made a flank

If the President has carefully observed this movement in Cincinnati he must see that the time has come for a flank march, for something more than a march, perhaps, brilliant strategy, and the flercest battle ever known in our political history. However much we may condemn the Cincinnati movement and despise the men who lead it, and denounce their chicanery and intrigue, we must see behind it a public opinion which cannot be despised. We can elect General Grant, we are confident, against any ticket. But to do so many things are necessary. He can not be elected by default. There is no chance for a series of soul-inspiring victories, like those of Sherman in Georgia and Sheridan in the Vallev, which revived the dormant patriotism of the people and virtually re-elected Abraham Lincoln in 1864. But there are mistakes that can be corrected, burdens that can be removed and victories of peace that may be achieved as splendid as any victories of war. Above all things, we need a new foreign policy. In this is our essential weakness. We might criticise the Treasury management, but it happens that Mr. Boutwell's clumsy handling of the debt and the Syndicate scandals are forgotten in the one generally acceptable and popular circumstance that the debt has been largely paid. This one fact, which to our mind means nothing and proves nothing, and does not relieve the Secretary from the severest criticism, happens to be grateful to the people, and will, strangely enough, be a strong force in the canvass. But it is in the foreign department where we are weak. With all respect for Mr. Fish, and every appreciation of his character and patriotism, we see that the of results of our diplomacy our foreign relations make a meagre display. With many opportunities for brilliant and wise statesmanship we look in vain for any exhibition of it. St. Domingo, Cuba, Mexico, England, Russia, all combine to make a succession of failures which it will be very difficult to explain to the people. In the case of Russia, our noble and mighty friend and almost our ally, we saw how the quarrel of the Secretary with a Russian Minister led to such a treatment of the Duke Alexis as has wounded the feelings of the Czar. And the Catacazy business, in itself trivial, was permitted to become a source of irritation to Russia. The English treaty was, we we admit, a triumph, and we honored Mr. Fish for the achievement, and felt that he had crowned his career with one consummate act of statesmanship. But the treaty has fallen: all its fruits have turned to ashes. Bitterness

strife, disappointment, misunderstanding, have all arisen, and, having excited the wrath of England by presenting our case, we propose to invite her contempt by withdrawing it, or by so amending it under a menace that it becomes a withdrawal, and we are in the position of having made an unconditional surrender.

How can General Grant answer this to the

country? Is there any answer? It is plain to be seen that Mr. Fish, like many able and great men before him-like the most gifted ministers that ever sat in the English Cabinethas lost the confidence of the country. We do not say this is a fault, but it is certainly a misfortune, and in statesmanship misfortunes must be regarded as faults. Mr. Fish should cheerfully accept the situation by asking permission to retire from the Cabinet. He may have done what he deemed to be best; but it is not what the country deems best, and the country is the master of us all. Let the President send Mr. Fish to England; that compliment is due to his character and services. But let us have a fresh, independent, resolute man in the State Department, who will give confidence to the country; and in looking for a man of this kind the mind turns instinctively to that Minister whose career abroad gave honor to the American name, and compelled the admiration of his country and mankind, to Elihu B. Washburne. Here is a statesman skilled in politics as well as in diplomacy, the trusted friend of Grant, his friend when days were dark and honors were few, and whose career in France is marked with a far-seeing and courageous sagacity. Mr. Washburne was General Grant's political chief of staff in the great campaign of 1868. We are about to enter into still greater campaign, one that will be fought with unexampled bitterness and intensity. Mr. Washburne is not needed in France, while his services at home would be of incalculable advantage to the President,

the party and the country.
So we say to our patient and much-enduring President that the time has come to take a new departure, to make a flank movement against the enemy and prepare for this tremendous and uncertain campaign. Mr. Fish, we are confident, will be the last man to stand in the way of his chief. If the sacrifice of his office will strengthen Grant it will be gladly made. Nor is there any time to be lost. We who support Grant and believe in him, and will gladly feel it a duty to bear a large share of the heat and burden of the fight, insist that we go into battle without any of the impedimenta of the army, with generals who will compel the popular confidence. When Grant took command of the Army of the Potomac he removed all of he generals who had failed, and sending West he selected an obscure officer and put him in command of the cavalry, and made him the right arm of his campaign. The achievements of Philip H. Sheridan justified that choice. Let him imitate his own-example-begin this political campaign by sending away the men who have failed to win the people's confidence, and, in making Elihn B. Washburne his political right arm, appoint a statesman to the head of his Cabinet whose achievements in peace will be as brilliant and decisive as the achievements of Sheridan

The Filth of the Streets and the Street Cleaning Contract.

The intolerable condition of the streets. fraught with its fearful promise of disease in the approaching hot weather, is a subject for anxious consideration by every citizen of New York. In another part of the HERALD will be found the result of a thorough examination the streets of the city by our reporters, which presents an alarming array of facts for the student of hygiene. It has been conceded on all hands that appeals to the dirt contractor are of no avail. Fatted on the spoils of filth, that astute individual believes in doing nothing with the broom he can possibly avoid. As will be seen by our report, the specifications of the street cleaning contract are of the laxest nature, and could not prevent the streets from being left to the aggregation of poisonous garbage from last November to a week or two ago. In the last fortnight a feeble make-believe has been inaugurated in the cleaning direction, which, however, is wholly inadequate to the work necessary to be done immediately. At the present rate the city would be swept through about next December. A glance at the enormous prices paid for not doing the work will open the eyes of the taxpayers. Last year the receipts of the contractor reached eight hundred and thirtyeight thousand dollars. It is alleged that a great part of this was divided among the magnates of the defunct ring. From what we have seen lately there seems to be a determination on the part of the civic government to do what they can towards having this danger and nuisance abated; but the root lies deeper than they have yet reached. We are convinced that it can only be achieved through a total abrogation of the present contract. The street cleaning commissioners in whom the authority is vested (if any such exists) to accomplish it, have a duty to perform in this regard from which they cannot honestly flinch. It is said that the present contractor is anxious to sell his contract cheap. The citizens would be glad to get rid of him at any cost; but if the Street Commissioners do their duty we think that he can be got rid of for nothing. We call on Mayor Hall to look at the interests of the city and propose this sweeping reform. It has been delayed long enough; yet we shall hall its accomplishment even now with a feeling of thankfulness and pleasure which every citizen who values existence would share with us.

EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY.-The flow of emigrants from the Fatherland continues steadily to increase with the growth of spring. The consolidation of Germany under the empire does not tend to stay the outpouring of her children. German unity fails to check emigration to the United States. In a greater and more free and prosperous land Hans and Gretchen prefer to speak of the far-off Fatherland rather than enjoy at home those beauties of which they speak so enthusiastically abroad. It would seem, indeed, that distance lends enchantment to the view, and "The Watch on the Rhine" is sung with a gusto on the shores of the Hudson greater than can be expeinto the United States this season will be equal, if it does not surpass, that of other

The Spanish Insurrectionary Movement-A Sharp Battle and Serious Defeat of the Carifsts.

We are specially informed by telegram from London that advices have been received in the British capital from Spain which report that the Carlist insurrection against Amadeus is extending rapidly in the kingdom, and that disaffection to the royalist cause has made its appearance in the ranks the regular army. Carlists are still in the field and in considerable strength, and have been again in contact with the royalists at certain points. Despatches dated in Madrid yesterday evening announce that a severe battle was fought be tween the troops of the Crown and the insurgents at Tudela, in Navarre, and that the Carlists were defeated, with heavy loss. It is said that three hundred men of the revolutionary army were killed and wounded. The severity of the conflict may be taken, perhaps, as an attestation of the sincerity of the vanquished in the cause of the invader. It does not seem, however, that the movement, to any dangerous extent, commands the sympathy of the Spanish people, although we snow that a very heavy fall in the value of securities has taken place in the Spanish Bourse. We have no contradiction of the news that Catalonia has been declared in a state of siege, and that insurrectionary forces are concentrated in large numbers in Navarre, Guipuzcoa and Biscay. But the general tone of the intelligence encourages the belief that Spain is not in sympathy with a movement which is essentially reactionary, and that the insurrection, such as it is, will be short lived. The appearance of the government troops is the signal for the flight of the insurgents; and Marshall Serrano, in a congraiulatory proclamation to his troops, claims that the people in the disturbed districts stand by the government.

It is to be noted that the railroad and tele-raphic communication, which was interrupted, has been re-established between Ba-yonne and Madrid. It is also deserving of attention that Don Carlos has not yet had the temerity to trust himself personally to his gallant adherents on Spanish soil. Why, if the insurrection be on so grand a scale as some would have us believe, does not the champion of legitimacy and divine right show faith in his own cause and share the fortune of his friends, instead of speaking of such

action? It was for a time believed that the re publicans, to serve their own cause and to advance their own interests, would join the insurgents, taking advantage of the absence of the regular troops from the large cities to make the large cities their own. It was also expected, and even confidently stated, that the adical section of the progresistas now under the lead of Zorrilla, and since last year alienated from their former associates, would swell the republican ranks and give character as well as impetus to the revolution. It was never our opinion that the republicans, who have only to wait to win, would disgrace their cause by entering into an unholly alliance with the representatives of legitimacy and divine right-their natural and hereditary enemies. It was inconceivable that a high-souled man like Castellar could sanction so unrighteous a compact, and we find that he has been repudiated by the extremists of his party for his adhesion to the cause of the Crown. As little could we believe would, because of his difference with Sagasta, go back on the nominee of his unfortunate chief. Our cable reports show that our opinions were well founded, for everywhere throughout Spain the republicans and the progresistas are rallying to the support of the government, and Zorrilla has accepted an appointment from the King and at the head of a column of government troops has set out for Navarre. The appointment of Zorrilla, it is said, has had the happiest effect. It has made an end of doubting, and, in spite of the disaffection of certain extreme republicans and certain extreme radicals who rebel against Castellar and Zorrilla,

the feeling is general that the cause of Don Carlos is hopeless. In connection with the general question it is interesting to notice the attitude assumed by the government of President Thiers towards the Spanish insurrection. The President of the French republic has given the world good reason to believe that he is not opposed to republican institutions. President Thiers, however, knows that the cause represented by Don Carlos has nothing in common with the progressive liberalism of the age; he knows that the insurrection in Spain, if successful in the sense in which its original promoters wish it to be successful, cannot do good, but evil: and hence the official decree prohibiting Frenchmen, under heavy penalties, from taking any part in the Spanish insurrection. It is gratifying also to know that so enthusiastic a representative of the divine right principle as Colonel Charette, formerly in the service of the Pope, has engaged to prevent the Pontifical troops now in France taking any part in the Spanish struggle. Our news is thus tolerably convincing that in Spain the insurrection is not rich with promise, and that out of Spain it commands but little sympathy. As it is not fight for liberty, but for the purpose of reviving the bondage of the Middle Ages, we cannot wish it success.

The Special Sessions Convictions-Judge Brady's Opinion.

The hopes of the two hundred and thirtyfour criminals in the Penitentiary and the House of Refuge that the recently promulgated opinion of the Court of Appeals as to the unconstitutionality of the Court of Special Sessions, in which they were tried and convicted. would have the effect of freeing them from restraint to prey upon society, were yesterday dashed to the ground. The decision on the application of their counsel to discharge the entire number of offenders against the peace, on the ground of the irregularity of the Court that decreed their incarceration, was rendered by Judge Brady in the Supreme Court yesterday. It will be found elsewhere in full, and the soundness of its law will be as gratifying to the bar as its conclusions will be to the community at large. It saves us from a calamity little worse than the smallpox; for it is an rienced in the Fatherland itself. From effectual estoppage to a spawning from the

to reinforce our already too numerous roughs, and revenge themselves for their fan wrongs on law-abiding citizens. We shall have no general jail delivery, as was feared when the Court of Appeals declared the constitution of the Special Sessions illegal. The jail birds will still have to wear the plumage and peck at the cages provided for them by the State; for, by the decision of Judge Brady, who, while he bows to the superior authority of the Court of Appeals, and recognizes the fact that the Special Sessions was not legally constituted, goes back to the common law, the criminals sought to be liberated on habeas corpus are remanded to the City Prison to be tried again. They will, in fact, have to go through the unpleasant but salutary process which first aroused their indignation against

the forms and force of law. But while the Judge is properly inexorable in his application of the law as against the release of the criminals, he leaves a loophole for their escape from further punishment by prosecution. Those persons applying for leave to withdraw their applications for discharge he will permit to serve out their unexpired terms of imprisonment, and in the case of a new trial and conviction he suggests that the term which has already been served shall be credited to each. It is truly a matter for congratulation that the city and State are spared by this decision the terrors which the discharge of so great a number of prisoners from the Penitentiary would inflict.

The Indian Massacres and the Missouri Lynchings,

When the first news of the terrible fight at

Going Snake Court House, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, arrived here we pointed to the moral which it taught—namely, that the experiment of a semi-civilized tribal government for Indians was a failure. The late murder of the United States marsuals by the Indians is only the more notable from a hundred other outrages in its extent and barbarity. The same forces have been producing similar results for years, but it was necessary to have a wholesale butchery on record before publie opinion could be moved to investigate the matter. The policy under which this experiment was first tried must be applauded for its humanity. It stretched out a hand to save the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws and other tribes from the inevitable annihilation which awaited them, and they were given an immense tract and special advantages, to the end that they might gradually come up to a standard of civilization which would fit them for mingling with white men by the time that the expansion of population sent its wave over their borders. It is undoubtedly true that some progress has been made; but it has never had a sound foundation. Their isolation was sufficient to retain the savagery of their hearts, and, while letting in a mild Sunday school type of religious feeling, gave space to the worst scum of white civilization to ooze through, bringing whiskey and murder as its twin brothers. As a corrective to the crude state of morals thus engendered a slipshod system of jurisprudence was erected, which was the council of the Indian savage, with nothing but a judge and jury added. When all this is considered the Going Snake slaughter will not appear very surprising. The elements had long been prepared, even to blowing the furnace of hate of the white man to a white heat, by the "border rufflans" whose crimes thereby escaped punishment in their refuge with the tribes. this discouraging state of affairs before us the necessity of providing for an imminent change that Zorrilla, the friend and private secretary in some bloodless way is called for. The of Prim, the master spirit of the progresistas | march of the railroads cannot be stayed. The increase of demand for transportation will require that Territory to be pierced in two or three directions, and the government must see that it can be done with safety. If the Territory is to remain intact it must be taken more strongly in hand, and this sentimental, compromise civilization be put a stop to. Let the Indians feel something of the vigor of our life and be made to conform to its usages in something more than the very thin form which has hitherto characterized their notions of it. To this end it should be taken in hand by the United States, kept out of the grasp of jobbers, and a stern code of justice mercilessly dealt out to the 'border ruffians."

> In our comments on the ever-receding border land which lies between civilization and barbarism on this Continent we referred to the phases of white and Indian savagery and lawlessness which moved along the line of construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, and which now threatens to be repeated on the Northern Pacific. We are glad to notice that the Sixth United States infantry has been ordered for duty along the line, and hope they will prove as formidable to the white desperadoes as to the threatening bands of the Sioux warriors.

The "Lynch law" epoch, which is the second sinister presentment of advancing civilization among us, furnishes us a story of horror from Missouri, a State long since believed to have passed this fever period. The shootings of the Cass county bond "ring" are replete with cold-blooded horrors and without any excuse. Civilization will look to Governor Gratz Brown to have this blot on the fair fame of the Puke State wiped out in the punishment of the murderers of Stevenson, Cline and Dutro, who, miscreants as they may have been, were innocent in the eye of the law, being untried for any offence. We have no doubt that Governor Brown will do his whole duty in the matter. In a free government, with the law courts at hand, the red-handed settlement of crime, of whatever character, is something to be resisted by every one who values the amenities of civilization. In a State like Missouri the lynching of a bond "ring" is capable of far less apology than the murder of a marshal's posse by the semi-civilized Cherokees or the bloody interference of the Sioux Indians with a railroad which will drive the buffalo from their hunting grounds. To the student of manners and morals in the future these phases of border life will offer many curious illustrations; but to the people of our day they present a problem worthy of much greater attention than it receives, and on our treatment of which posterity may be called upon some day to pass a verdict the reverse of complimentary to our humanity and

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander Belknap has been ordered to the reigns between the two countries. Anger, present indications the German emigration prisons of a desperate class, ready and coger | Yard, a ommand of the Tuscaroca, at Portsmouth Navy

AMUSEMENTS.

Paropa-Rosa's Farewell at the Academy Those who witnessed the scenes at the Academ

of Music last night will not soon forget them. Never

perhaps in the history of opera was such eather stam displayed. Long before the doors were open crowds of people had congregated anxious to obtain an entrance. As soon

as an admittance was possible the public poured in in a constant stream, until there was not left any space where spectators could be accommodated. By eight e'clock the sale of tickets had to be topped, as the house was crammed to its utmost capacity. If any proof were wanting of the read ness of the people of New York to support good opera it was furnished last night beyond cavil. Certainly the programme was unusually tempting, and the near departure of the celebrated combination company contributed to give increased interest to last night's performance. Probably it was the last time that the four great artists who formed the chief strength of the company will ever sing together. The programme also was calculated to present all the artists at their best. Each one had won well-deserved taurels in the scenes selected for representation, and high as were the expectations formed by the public they were fully justified by the event. It is true that the overflowing sudience were not disposed to be critical. That was visible at a glance. Kindly looks beamed on all faces, and it was evident from the first moment that the people came not to examine the merit or dement of the performance, but the only of the committed the merit of the performance included the first earlier of the feath of the f cavil. Certainly the programme was unusually tempting, and the near departure of the celebrated combination company contributed to give in

Union League Theatre-Organ Matinee. Mr. Engel gave the second of his interesting organ matinées yesterday, at the Union League Theatre, Engel organ has now become an institution, not only on account of its inherent merits, but also, and, perhaps, particularly, by the artistic playing of the inventor. The following programme, with a few explanations, will give an idea of the range and power of the instrument and the ability of the performer:—"Agnus Dei," first Mass, Mozart; "Menuet," from the Symphony in E flat, on the planogran, Mozart: "Echo du Cœur," nocturne, Eagel. The wonderful effect of the Euphone Stop in the beginning of this nocturne, is the result of a pneumatic stop, patented by E. P. Needham; the echo effect and the malleability of expression so necessary in the tender pussages of his plece, can only be obtained by the equally patented combination of the actions. "Garihaldi March." Engel. This march, played for the first time in London, at a party, pleased Garibaid, who was present, so much, that he asked Mr. Engel to give it to him for his troops, who, he said, would be more encouraged to march by the "inspired strains of this composition." This is the renson why the march is called "Garibaidi March." "Home, Sweet Home," Varié, Engel. The florid variations on this popular theme are absolutely impossible ou any organ without the percussion stop and reeds. nventor. The following programme, with a few this popular theme are absolutely impossible on any organ without the percussion stop and reeds, which have been made to speak so freely and instantaneously. "Nocturne," Chopin. "A Conversation Between a Scotchman and a French Lady," illustrated on the piano-organ, Engel. One day, when dining with the Duke of Sutherland, in London, Mr. Engel observed the Duke's piper going continually round the house, playing on zealously, until suddenly he stopped for the sake of a little conversation with the Duchess' French maid, after which he resumed his playing. This incident is musically illustrated by the above mentioned piece.

incident is musically illustrated by the above mentioned plece.

Mr. Engel produced a tone from the organ which one would think an impossibility on any instrument without pipes. The percussion effects are extraordinary, and seldom has such a full, round, equal tone been heard on a reed instrument. In the first part of the matinee Mr. Engel made some interesting remarks on the origin of organs. "Organon" was the name the Greeks gave to every keyed instrument, just as the Jews called every stringed instrument, a "kinnor." This seems to lead to the supposition that the guitar is really the first in this line. The first mention in the Bible of an instrument is the kivra, and called in Arabic kitra. This was introduced in Spain oy the Moors under the name of kitara. Hence the modern name, guitar. The gypsies brought one of these instruments into Hungary, and it was called "zither," where it is a favorite at the present time. The third and last matinee takes place on May 7.

FRANZ ABT.

The Reception Arrangements. The Committee of Arrangements of the New York Allgemeine Saengerbund for the reception of Franz Abt. in a conference with Mr. William Stain vay yesterday, determined that the torchlight procession and the serenade shall come off on Friday night. The serenade will be given at the Beividero Hotel, corner of Fifteenth street and Irving place, where the compéser will lodge as the guest of the Liederkranz Society. The other reception festivities, a reception concert and a "Commers," will come off at the Saengerbund headquarters, at the Germania Assembly Rooms.

FATHER BURKE AND THE COLORED PEOPLE

The Very Rev. Father Burke lectured last evening in St. Stephen's church. Twenty-eighth street, or the "Catholic Church as the True Emancipator. The lecture was in Father Burke's best style and The lecture was in Father Burke's best style and was at times very eloquent. It was an historical sketch, to an extent of the position the Church bears toward the slave, and an explanation of the duties of the Church toward those whom she would disenthral or who have been disenthralled. Father Burke eniphatically said that the time for emancipation had not come in Lincoln's time, for the colored people had not been educated up to the standard needed for freedom. The lecture was replete with ecclesiastical lore on the subject of the Church in regard to slavery, but the lecturer entrety forgot the fact that preparatory education down South, before the war for freedom, should necessarily have proved a failure even as an attempt.

FIRE AT PENN YAN.

The Lower Portion of the Village Nearly Destroyed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 30, 1872. A very destructive fire broke out in the village of Penn Yan to-day. Steamers were ordered from Elmira and Canandalgua to suppress the flames. The fire started in a furnace at three o'clock. The lower part of the village is badly burned. Over twenty dwelling houses and about thirteen stores, mills and machine shops were destroyed. Nearly every house on Jacob street, up to the back part of Main street, is burned. The fire steamers from Canandaigua arrived in forty-five minutes after the fire broke out, and did much towards extinguishing the flames. The losses are very heavy, but it is impossible at this late hour to ascertain their extent.

THE PACIFIC COAST. SAN FRANCISCO, April 29, 1872.

The Committee of One Hundred, in executive ession, is considering the proposition of the St. Louis delegation with reference to building a rail-road on the thirty-fifth parallel.

The State Board of Harbor Commissioners an-nounce the reduction of harbor dues, wharfage, and dockage at San Francisco by one-half, as re-commended a year ago by the Chamber of Com-merce.